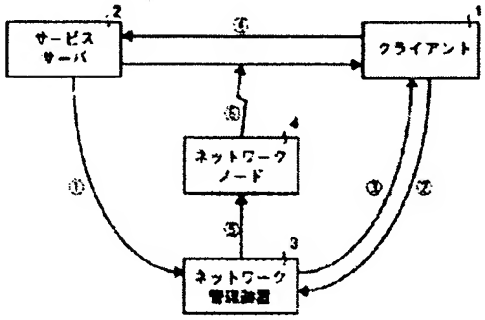
COOPERATIVE SCHEDULING TYPE QoS CONTROL SYSTEM AND ITS METHOD

Publication number:	JP2003069631
Publication date:	2003-03-07
Inventor:	KOSAKA TETSUYA
Applicant:	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP
Classification:	
- International:	***H04L12/56;*** **H04L12/56;** (IPC1-7): H04L12/56
- European:	
Application number:	JP20010258434 20010828
Priority number(s):	JP20010258434 20010828

Report a data error here

Abstract of **JP2003069631**

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a cooperative scheduling type QoS control system which enables nodes constituting a network and a network management device to not only generate and execute a schedule for service use in cooperation with each other but also automatically generate and update QoS parameters to reflect them on the nodes. SOLUTION: A network management device 3 is provided with a schedule generation means and a QoS parameter generation means, and the schedule generation means generates schedule information for service provision from a service server 2 to a client 1 on the basis of a QoS policy, a schedule policy, service properties presented from the service server 2, service use request conditions presented from the client 1, and traffic information. The QoS parameter generation means generates QoS parameters to be set to individual network nodes 4 on the basis of the schedule information and network management information.



Data supplied from the ***esp@cenet*** database - Worldwide

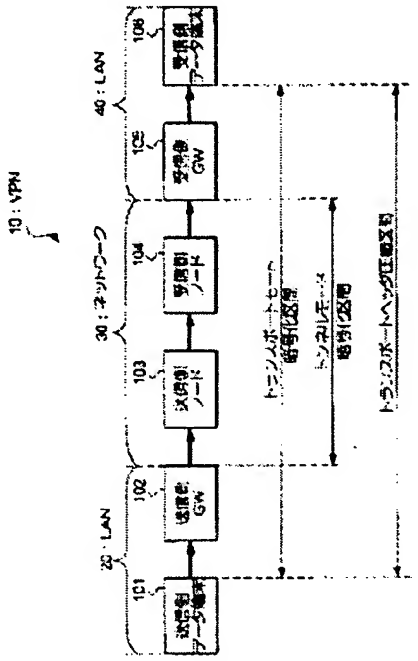
METHOD FOR TRANSMITTING PACKET AND DEVICE THEREFOR

Publication number: JP2002077242
Publication date: 2002-03-15
Inventor: YOSHIMURA TAKESHI; KAWAHARA TOSHIRO; EITO MINORU
Applicant: NTT DOCOMO INC
Classification:
- International: *H04L12/56;* **H04L12/56;** (IPC1-7): H04L12/56
- European:
Application number: JP20000267572 20000904
Priority number(s): JP20000267572 20000904

Report a data error here

Abstract of **JP2002077242**

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To efficiently compress a header, in packet transmission to which IPsec has been applied. SOLUTION: In a transmission side data terminal 101, a transport header in each packet to be transmitted is converted into a compressed transport header or a full transport header, and stored in the option field of an IP header (in the case of Ipv 4). Then, the IP header is added to a payload and transmitted. In enciphering of the packet, only the payload of the packet is enciphered and transmitted in the transmission side data transmission 101 or the transmission aide GW 102. Thus, the packet transmission using the header compression can be performed between arbitrary repeater systems in the encipherment block between a transmission side node 103 and a reception side node 104.



Data supplied from the *esp@cenet* database - Worldwide